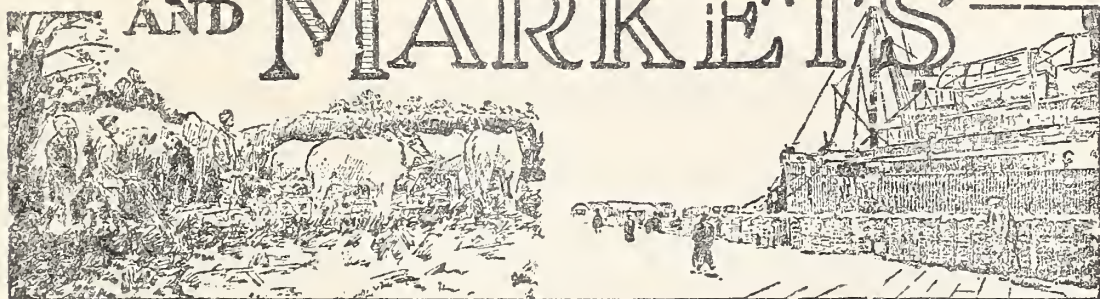


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FOREIGN CROPS AND MARKETS



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UNITED STATES AGRICULTURAL IMPORTS, 1935-36
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L A T E C A B L E S

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Czechoslovakia 1936 production estimates reported as follows, with 1935 comparisons in parentheses: Wheat 55,593,000 bushels (62,095,000), rye 56,532,000 (64,501,000), barley 46,802,000 (48,750,000), oats 83,913,000 (70,762,000), corn 12,362,000 (6,966,000), potatoes 341,566,000 bushels (282,094,000). (International Institute of Agriculture, Rome, November 6, 1936.)

Argentine wool clip for 1936-37, commercially estimated at 343,000,000 pounds compared with 340,000,000 pounds for 1935-36. Carry-over estimated at 18,000,000 pounds and local consumption at 57,000,000 pounds, leaving exportable surplus of 309,000,000 pounds. Buenos Aires office estimates production this year at 373,000,000 pounds compared with 359,000,000 pounds for 1935-36. (Agricultural Attaché Paul O. Hyman, Buenos Aires, November 3, 1936.)

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C R O P A N D M A R K E T P R O S P E C T S

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BREAD GRAINSArgentine crop conditions

Excellent conditions prevail over 60 percent of the Argentine wheat area, according to a cable from Agricultural Attaché P. O. Nyhus at Buenos Aires based on observations made on a recent field trip. Conditions range from fair to good over 20 percent of the area, but early drought has affected the remaining 20 percent, where despite rains of the past month prospects are poor. The second official estimate of the total area sown for the 1936-37 wheat crop was placed at 17,359,000 acres. Since the acreage lost this season is unusually small, present crop conditions indicate a total outturn of from 239,000,000 to 246,000,000 bushels. In the southern and central parts of the Province of Buenos Aires, which usually produces about 45 percent of the Argentine crop, growth is thick and rank with conditions the best of the year. Reports for the Province of Santa Fé and the eastern sections of the Province of Cordoba are almost as favorable. Considerable yellow-stripe rust has infected the crop of southern and western Buenos Aires, but yields are not expected to be adversely affected. Heading is general in the northern part of the wheat zone but has not yet started in the south.

The Shanghai wheat market

The sowing of winter wheat has been delayed in the Yangtze Valley and in North China by the dry weather which prevailed during the second half of October, according to a radiogram from the Shanghai office of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. The Provinces of Honan and Hupeh were most seriously affected, but conditions were causing concern in parts of Hopei, northern Shantung, and the lower Yangtze Provinces. A continuation of drought conditions not only would result in a reduction of the 1937 wheat acreage but would also retard the early growth of the crop.

Arrivals of domestic wheat at Shanghai have been restricted because of the uncertain prospects for the new crop and because farmers believe the present good prices will continue. Stocks on hand declined to about 400,000 bushels, but there was a slight increase in flour supplies, which were estimated at 800,000 bags. The demand for flour continued to be good in the Yangtze Valley and in South China, but it has fallen off in Manchuria. It is reported that 1935-36 imports of flour into Dairen are expected to be smaller than the total for 1934-35. Japanese flour was cheaper than other foreign flours available, and most Manchurian imports during the remainder of the season probably will be from Japan. Although a small purchase of United States flour was reported, similar transactions are not expected in the near future.

C R O P A N D M A R K E T P R O S P E C T S , C O N T ' D

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Australian wheat was quoted in Shanghai during the last week of October at 122 cents per bushel, which was somewhat under the price of the preceding week. Spot domestic wheat of the best quality remained at 97 cents. Futures ranged from 98 cents for November delivery to 104 cents for March. The spot price of domestic flour was 111 cents per bag of 49 pounds, the November future, 110 cents, and March, 113 cents per bag. As in 1935, September imports of wheat into China originated in Australia, but this year they totaled only 185,000 bushels as against 722,000 bushels last year. China's imports of flour for the month were reported as follows, last year's comparisons appearing in parentheses: From Australia 14,000 barrels (20,000), Canada 8,000 (16,000), Japan 1,000 (3,000), United States 2,000 (5,000), total 25,000 barrels (45,000). Exports of wheat from China during July-September amounted to 711,000 bushels as against 102,000 bushels exported in the corresponding period of 1935-36. Exports of flour during the same periods were 68,000 and 1,000 barrels, respectively.

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TOBACCO

The tobacco situation in the Orient

Consumption of American flue-cured tobacco in China, Japan and Manchuria has decreased during the past 3 years, but some increase is expected during 1936-37, according to information received from Assistant Agricultural Commissioner J. Barnard Gibbs, at Shanghai. A considerable volume of the American flue-cured tobacco consumed during the past 2 seasons was taken from stocks. The carry-over of American and native flue-cured tobacco on October 1, 1936, was considerably below that normally carried for the present volume of consumption. Further depletion of stocks is not likely. A record production of flue-cured tobacco for 1936 is expected in the oriental countries. The increased output will be below consumption requirements of 1936-37, however. It is expected that the larger part of the deficit will be covered by imports of American leaf, which are likely to exceed the low imports during the past 2 seasons, but will be materially below 1933-34 and the 10-year average of 1924-1933.

Production of flue-cured tobacco in China, Japan, and Manchuria is being encouraged by the respective Government agencies of these countries, and the substitution of native tobacco for American is expected to take place in subsequent years. The anticipated increase of consumption is not likely to be as great as the increase in production, with the resulting adverse effect on imports of flue-cured tobacco from the United States.

C R O P A N D M A R K E T P R O S P E C T S , C O N T ' D

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China

Chinese imports of American flue-cured leaf during the year ended September 30, 1936, were estimated at only 20,000,000 pounds. In 1936-37 they are likely to be around 40,000,000, provided no further decrease in stocks takes place. The expected increase is due to lower stocks of American and Chinese leaf and an increased demand for cigarettes, resulting from a general rise in Chinese purchasing power. The present upward trend in prices for Chinese tobacco is reducing the spread between the price of American and Chinese flue-cured leaf. This trend is expected to continue as the season progresses, thereby encouraging greater imports.

The 1936 Chinese flue-cured crop is estimated at 175,000,000 pounds, compared with 155,000,000 pounds for 1935, and the highest production on record. The quality of the crop is expected to be superior to that of the preceding year, which, coupled with a strong demand for this tobacco for immediate use, is bringing about rising prices. Further increase in cigarette consumption is expected in 1936-37, and flue-cured requirements for cigarette manufacture are placed at 180,000,000 pounds. The quantity of domestic flue-cured available for the Chinese cigarette output during the 1936-37 season is estimated at 130,000,000 pounds. This figure is obtained by allowing for a redrying loss of 12,000,000 pounds and by estimating the exports, principally to Manchuria and Japan, at 33,000,000 pounds. About 5,000,000 pounds of sun-cured will be added to the 130,000,000 pounds flue-cured, making a total supply of 135,000,000 pounds of Chinese leaf. This leaves a deficit of approximately 45,000,000 for 1936-37 required consumption. Of this volume, the share in the imports from the United States might be expected to reach 40,000,000 pounds.

It is now believed that there will be an increase in flue-cured acreage in 1937, and cigarette manufacturers might possibly further reduce stocks in anticipation of satisfactory yields and a total leaf production near future requirements. On the other hand, stocks of tobacco held by dealers are very low at present and it is probable that they will import larger quantities than last year to meet any increased demand from manufacturers for the 1936-37 crop year.

In the season just ended, 119,000,000 pounds of the 155,000,000 pound Chinese crop were available for cigarette manufacture, the redrying loss having amounted to 10,000,000 pounds and exports to 26,000,000 pounds. The total consumption of cigarette tobacco last year reached 175,000,000 pounds. The difference between that amount and the 119,000,000 pounds available from the 1935 Chinese crop was made up of 31,000,000 pounds withdrawn from stocks, 22,000,000 pounds of imported tobacco from all sources, and 3,000,000 pounds of native sun-cured leaf.

C R O P A N D M A R K E T P R O S P E C T S , C O N T ' D

The Chinese Government is encouraging the expansion of acreage of flue-cured tobacco and is believed to be working toward some form of a leaf-tobacco monopoly. In March 1936 the Kwangtung Provincial Government established a tobacco monopoly, with the approval of the Chinese National Government. Should the monopoly be extended, it is probable that it will be limited for the time being to Honan Province. There is a belief, however, that eventually the monopoly will extend to all tobacco-producing districts, as well as to imports of foreign tobacco. If a complete monopoly should be established, it would further encourage domestic production and limit imports to small quantities needed for the production of high-grade cigarettes.

Japan

A change in the consumer's preference from the old type mouthpiece to the modern non-mouthpiece cigarette is causing tobacco growers in Japan to shift from the production of native sun-cured varieties to flue-cured leaf. The flue-cured crop during 1930-1934 averaged 50,000,000 pounds annually, or 20 percent of the total leaf crop, while the production of native types averaged 116,000,000 pounds, or 80 percent of the total. The 1936 crop of native types, exclusive of Chosen and Formosa, is estimated at 88,000,000 pounds as compared with 91,000,000 for 1935. The 1936 flue-cured crop is estimated at 55,000,000 pounds as against 51,000,000 pounds a year ago.

It is estimated that a total consumption of tobacco in Japan, exclusive of Chosen and Formosa, during the year ending September 30, 1937, will not exceed 143,000,000 pounds, or will be about the same as during 1935-36. An increase of 3,000,000 pounds in the 1936-37 flue-cured requirements is expected because of the larger consumption of modern non-mouthpiece cigarettes. In 1935-36 the volume of leaf used in the manufacture of this type of cigarette amounted to 62,000,000 pounds.

Although total carry-over of stocks of flue-cured leaf held by the Japanese tobacco monopoly is equivalent to from 15 to 20 months' supply, the increasing demand for cigarettes in which flue-cured is used may result in larger imports of American leaf. United States exports of flue-cured leaf to Japan during the year ended June 30, 1936, amounted to 6,702,000 pounds compared with 9,370,000 pounds in 1934-35, and an annual 5-year average of 7,753,000 pounds for 1929-30 to 1933-34. On the whole, the shift in Japan to cigarettes made largely of flue-cured leaf will be accomplished, to a very considerable extent, through increased domestic production of this type of tobacco.

Manchuria

Cigarette consumption in Manchuria has increased rapidly during recent years. It was estimated that in 1935-36 it was double that of 1931-32. The

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

total supply of flue-cured tobacco available for the manufacture of cigarettes in 1935-36 amounted to 36,500,000 pounds. It consisted of 4,500,000 pounds of domestic leaf, 4,000,000 pounds imported from the United States, and 28,000,000 pounds imported from other sources, principally from China. The quantity of tobacco actually used during the year is estimated at 35,000,000 pounds.

In recent years the imports of American tobacco used in the manufacture of cigarettes has declined materially to approximately the level of 1931, notwithstanding the large increase in cigarette consumption. Average annual imports from the United States during the period 1931-32 to 1934-35 were approximately 13,000,000 pounds as against 4,000,000 pounds in 1935-36. For the 1936-37 season, imports of American tobacco are forecast at 5,000,000 pounds.

An increase in the production of American types of tobacco is expected in 1937 and subsequent years. The Manchurian Government is undertaking a 20-year plan for tobacco production with a view to making the country practically self-sufficient in cigarette tobacco. Tobacco growers are to be assisted financially and are to receive instructions in proper cultivation and curing of tobacco.

UNITED STATES: Exports of flue-cured tobacco to specified countries,
1923-24 to 1935-36

Year	China <u>a/</u>	Japan	Other countries	Total
	Thousand pounds	Thousand pounds	Thousand pounds	Thousand pounds
1923-24	53,097	11,255	201,614	265,966
1924-25	47,367	8,137	151,953	207,457
1925-26	96,268	8,203	219,892	324,363
1926-27	71,760	8,553	208,358	288,671
1927-28	68,842	11,555	248,527	328,924
1928-29	131,254	14,564	268,131	413,949
1929-30	128,144	10,395	291,403	429,942
1930-31	143,942	11,604	277,142	432,688
1931-32	77,436	4,128	203,923	285,487
1932-33	76,607	4,735	188,320	269,662
1933-34	87,029	7,753	235,548	330,330
1934-35 <u>b/</u>	28,976	9,370	206,128	244,474
1935-36 <u>b/</u>	24,039	6,702	292,051	322,792

Compiled from Monthly Summary of Foreign Commerce of the United States and official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

a/ Includes Hongkong and Kwantung. b/ Preliminary.

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

LIVESTOCK, MEAT, AND WOOLDanube Basin makes plans for retaining lard export markets

Currency restrictions in certain European countries combined with the reductions in American supplies because of the 1934 and 1936 droughts have created particularly favorable outlets for Danubian lard in European markets in the past 2 years, according to a report to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from its Belgrade office.

Total Danube Basin lard exports during the calendar year 1935 reached 65,000,000 pounds compared with 35,000,000 pounds in 1934 and with the average of 14,000,000 pounds annually during the 5 years 1929-1933. Exports during the first 7 months of 1936 amounted to 47,000,000 pounds compared with 44,000,000 pounds during the corresponding period last year. Hungary is by far the most important exporter. Exports from Yugoslavia have been increasing, but those from Bulgaria and Rumania are relatively small. Most of the exports are going to Germany and Czechoslovakia under the provisions of special agreements with those countries whereby Danubian lard is taken in exchange for exports of chemicals, machinery, and other industrial products. Recently, however, increasing quantities have been shipped to the United Kingdom and other countries.

The Danubian Governments are now making preparations for the permanent retention of these markets and to that end are concentrating not only upon further quality improvement for pure lard but also on the production of a neutral lard similar to the American product. Up until 1930 the bulk of the Danubian lard exports moved out mainly in the form of unrendered fat sides, due largely to uncontrollable variations in the quality of the open-kettle rendered lard, which proved objectionable in export markets. With the conclusion of special trade agreements and barter arrangements with nearby markets, obligatory export standards were set up for such lard. Since that time rendered lard exports have been increasing.

Despite positive results already gained, Danubian lard exporters recognize that it will be difficult for their rendered lard to compete with the American refined product when normal conditions of trade are restored. Having gained a footing in the German, Czechoslovak, and English markets, however, during the recent American drought years, Hungarian and Yugoslav exporters hope to be able to continue competing with American lard in those and other foreign markets not only by concentrating further on improvements in the quality of their rendered lard exports but also by the production of a more highly refined lard. Obligatory export standards for such lard have already been adopted by Hungary.

AGRICULTURAL IMPORTS OF THE UNITED STATES, 1935-36

Agricultural products imported into the United States during the year ended June 30, 1936, were valued at \$1,139,949,000. This represents a rise of \$526,000,000 from the low point of the depression, reached during the fiscal year 1932-33, and is slightly over half of the average annual value of farm imports during the 5 pre-depression years, 1924-25 to 1928-29.

UNITED STATES: Value of agricultural imports compared with total, 1929-1936 a/

Agricultural excluding forest products:						
Year ended June 30	Total imports	Total	Non-com- petitive	Value	Competitive	Forest
					Percent	products
					of total	b/
					agri- cultural	
	Million	Million	Million	Million		Million
	dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars	Percent	dollars
1929	4,292	2,175	1,147	1,031	47.3	222
1930	3,849	1,900	1,011	889	46.8	210
1931	2,432	1,162	650	512	44.1	143
1932	1,730	834	459	375	45.0	105
1933	1,168	614	331	283	46.1	66
1934 c/	1,674	839	420	419	49.9	109
1935 c/	1,729	934	436	498	53.3	106
1936 Prel. c/	2,207	1,140	500	640	56.1	136

Compiled from Monthly Summary of Foreign Commerce of the United States, June issues, and official records of Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

a/ Agricultural products are general imports through June 30, 1934, excepting wool, where imports for consumption have been used in order to show the degree of competitiveness. Excludes distilled liquors which are classified as non-agricultural. b/ Includes only specified forest products, see annual table, pages 555 to 575, inclusive. c/ Imports for consumption.

In considering the significance of agricultural imports to the American farmer, it is important to separate products such as coffee, cocoa, rubber, silk, and tea, in which he is interested almost exclusively as a consumer, from products such as sugar, wool, tropical oils, hides and skins, fodders and feeds, and tobacco, in which his interest is partially that of a competing producer. Agricultural imports have, therefore, been classified into two such groups, called "non-competitive" and "competitive", respectively. Products have been classed as non-competitive if they are not produced commercially by American farmers and are not directly substituted to a significant extent for commodities which are so produced. "Border-line" cases have usually been placed in the competitive group. a/ Of the total value of United States agricultural imports during 1935-36, 44 percent or \$500,000,000 were non-competitive items, while 56 percent or \$640,000,000 were competitive.

a/ For a further discussion of this classification see "Foreign Crops and Markets" for May 4, 1936.

AGRICULTURAL IMPORTS OF THE UNITED STATES, 1935-36, CONT'D

The changes in imports of individual commodities in 1935-36 as compared with the preceding fiscal year have been due to a combination of factors. Imports of such products as hay, oats, and other feedstuffs decreased with the passing of the marketing season following the drought of 1934. Imports of live cattle and meats rose to supplement low domestic production following the feedstuffs shortage of the preceding year. Imports of raw materials, such as wool, hides and skins, vegetable oils and oilseeds, and cotton, rose with the recovery in domestic industrial activity. There also was a rise in imports of wheat, which suffered from unfavorable crop conditions in 1935.

Competitive

Sugar and molasses made up 27 percent of the value of competitive farm imports, vegetable oils and oilseeds 20 percent, hides and skins 9 percent, grains and flour 8 percent, meats and animal oils 5 percent, fruits and nuts 4 percent and dutiable wool 4 percent.

Value of leading competitive agricultural imports, 1934-35 and 1935-36
(Ranked in order of importance in 1935-36)

Commodity	1934-35	1935-36
	Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars
Sugar.....	124,378	160,507
Wheat, except for milling in bond....	11,460	27,342
Tobacco leaf.....	22,906	26,573
Wool, dutiable.....	5,503	22,747
Goat and kid skins.....	14,858	22,121
Tung oil, expressed.....	8,197	19,228
Cattle hides and calf skins.....	7,219	17,688
Flaxseed.....	14,730	14,588
Corn, grain.....	10,703	13,117
Coconut oil, expressed.....	8,488	12,936
Cattle.....	6,743	11,892
Molasses.....	11,060	11,399
Cheese.....	10,644	11,352
Palm oil, expressed.....	4,635	11,150

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce and the United States Tariff Commission.

Sugar and molasses

Of the competitive products, sugar is the most important single item. In 1935-36, imports of raw sugar amounted to 3,217,000 short tons in comparison with 3,367,000 tons in 1934-35. This was a decrease of 4 percent in volume but, since this sugar was purchased at higher prices, there was a gain in value of 29 percent. Cuba supplied 2,322,000 tons or 72 percent of the imported sugar. This was a small decline when compared with 1934-35 imports from Cuba,

AGRICULTURAL IMPORTS OF THE UNITED STATES, 1935-36, CONT'D

which amounted to 2,736,000 tons. Imports from the Philippines reached 842,000 tons or 26 percent of the total imports, a gain over 1934-35 when 592,000 tons came from that source. Total edible molasses imports rose this year, but the imports of inedible molasses were under those of the 2 preceding years, the total standing at 195,175,000 gallons.

Vegetable oils and oilseeds

All vegetable oils and oilseeds taken together rank second only to sugar. In 1935-36, imports of oilseeds were valued at \$34,764,000 as against \$28,127,000 the preceding year. Most of this increase was accounted for by heavier imports of copra. Imports of hempseed increased to 110,929,000 pounds, a gain of 70 percent over 1934-35. The United States imported much less sesame seed this year than last, the total amounting to 118,083,000 pounds. A development of the last few months has been the gain in imports of babassu nuts. For the 6 months, January-June 1936 imports stood at 40,029,000 pounds with a value of \$1,193,000. Practically all of these imports came from Brazil. Prior to January 1936, imports of babassu nuts were comparatively unimportant.

Nearly all of the vegetable oils show increases over those of a year ago, the total value, \$90,229,000, representing a gain of 67 percent over 1934-35 imports. Imports of tung oil, which in 1934-35 amounted to 112,372,000 pounds, had increased to 149,893,000 pounds during the year ended June 30, 1936. This exceeded the previous high record reached in 1929-30 by 18,952,000 pounds. Approximately 90 percent of the tung oil comes from China. The United States also imports a large volume of coconut oil, the total increasing from 300,759,000 pounds last season to 348,571,000 pounds in 1935-36. Imports of palm oil, which come largely from the Netherland East Indies, British West Africa, and the Belgian Congo, rose from 193,412,000 pounds last year to 326,719,000 pounds during the fiscal year 1935-36. Imports of perilla oil rose from 42,002,000 pounds in 1934-35 to 113,766,000 pounds in 1935-36.

Grains and feedstuffs

A general decline in feedstuff imports occurred in 1935-36, with the passing of the feed shortage caused during the preceding fiscal year by the drought of 1934. Imports of feedstuffs were valued at \$7,830,000 in 1935-36 as compared with \$14,613,000 in 1934-35. All varieties of feeds shared in the decline. For similar reasons, rye imports declined sharply. Wheat, on the other hand, was imported in increased quantities, due to heavy rust damage to the 1935 crop.

Meats, animal oils, and wool

Meats and animal oils registered gains when compared with 1934-35. Imports of canned beef increased from 69,489,000 pounds last season to

AGRICULTURAL IMPORTS OF THE UNITED STATES, 1935-36, CONT'D

88,192,000 pounds in 1935-36. Imports of fresh and cured pork were substantially larger than a year ago, amounting to 8,122,000 and 14,947,000 pounds, respectively. Dutiable wool imports rose from 27,466,000 pounds to 101,209,000 pounds.

Dairy products

Imports of cheese rose moderately, amounting to 49,380,000 pounds. Romano or Pecorino, the most important type, amounted to nearly one-third of the total imports, or 14,415,000 pounds. Imports of the Emmenthaler and Provoloni types dropped off. Much less butter was imported this year than last, the total falling from 22,393,000 pounds in 1934-35 to 5,855,000 pounds during the fiscal year just closed.

Non-competitive

Coffee, crude rubber, raw silk, cacao beans, wool (in bond for the manufacture of carpets, etc.), tea, and bananas make up the bulk of the non-competitive imports, all of which recorded gains over the imports of a year earlier. The total value of non-competitive agricultural imports stood at \$499,666,000 in 1935-36. Imports of coffee, the most important item of the non-competitive group, amounted to 1,852,988,000 pounds valued at \$135,946,000, a new all-time record. Imports of cacao beans advanced to 570,957,000 pounds, also a peak figure.

Value of leading non-competitive agricultural imports, 1934-35 and 1935-36
(Ranked in order of importance in 1935-36)

Commodity	1934-35	1935-36
	<u>Thousand dollars</u>	<u>Thousand dollars</u>
Coffee, except into Puerto Rico	135,168	135,946
Rubber	112,922	125,920
Silk, unmanufactured	74,616	99,558
Bananas	26,593	27,412
Cocoa or cacao beans	24,384	26,142
Wool, free in bond for the manufacture of carpets, etc	11,958	21,988
Tea	17,172	17,323
Sisal and henequen	5,243	12,719

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce and the United States Tariff Commission.

Imports of raw silk amounted to 51,145,000 pounds, a gain over those of 1934-35 by a very small margin, but they were made at higher prices, representing a gain in value of 33 percent. Wool imported under bond for manufacture into rugs, carpets, etc. reached a total of 146,178,000 pounds, the highest since 1928-29.

AGRICULTURAL AND FOREST PRODUCTS: Imports (for consumption) into
the United States, 1934-35 and 1935-36

Commodity imported	Unit	Year ended June 30			
		Quantity		Value	
		1934-35	1935-36 prelim.	1934-35	1935-36 prelim.
<u>COMPETITIVE</u>		Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars
ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS:					
<u>Animals, live:</u>					
Cattle-					
Free (for breeding).....	No.	11	12	807	1,004
Dutiable (by weight)-					
Less than 700 lb. each-	No.	180	a/ 125	2,741	a/ 2,071
Less than 175 lb. each	No.	b/	c/ 35	b/	c/ 485
175 lb. and less than					
700 lb. each.....	No.	b/	c/ 112	b/	c/ 1,475
Total less than 700 lb.	No.	180	272	2,741	4,031
700 pounds or more, each-	No.	53	a/ 16	3,195	a/ 594
Cows for dairy purposes	No.	b/	c/ 3	b/	c/ 144
Other cattle.....	No.	b/	c/ 130	b/	c/ 6,119
Total 700 lb. or more	No.	53	149	3,195	6,857
Total cattle (dutiable)	No.	233	421	5,936	10,888
Hogs-					
For breeding.....	No.	d/	d/	1	1
Other hogs.....	Lb.	50	9,903	4	875
Sheep-					
For breeding.....	No.	1	2	37	44
Other sheep.....	No.	4	5	23	34
Goats-					
For breeding.....	No.	a/	a/	d/	d/
Other goats.....	No.	d/	3	d/	4
Poultry, live-					
Turkeys.....	Lb.	5	6	1	1
Other poultry.....		e/	e/	16	72
Horses-					
For breeding.....	No.	d/	1	302	326
Other horses.....	No.	5	17	575	1,954
Horses or mules for					
immediate slaughter.....	No.	4	7	15	22
Asses and burros-					
For breeding.....	No.	d/	0	1	0
Other asses and burros.....	No.	d/	d/	d/	5
Mules.....	No.	d/	2	16	92
Teams owned by immigrants.....	No.	d/	d/	2	1
Foxes, silver.....	No.	d/	d/	3	3
Other animals for breeding,					
except dogs.....	No.	d/	d/	2	d/
Total live animals.....				7,741	15,326

Continued -

AGRICULTURAL AND FOREST PRODUCTS: Imports (for consumption) into
the United States, 1934-35 and 1935-36, cont'd

Commodity imported	Unit	Year ended June 30			
		Quantity		Value	
		1934-35	1935-36 prelim.	1934-35	1935-36 prelim.
<u>COMPETITIVE</u>		Thousands	Thousands	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS, CONT'D					
Dairy products:					
Butter	Lb.	22,393	5,855	3,519	1,124
Casein or lactarene	Lb.	1,784	11,396	156	897
Cheese-					
Swiss-					
Emmenthaler, with eye formation	Lb.	6,734	5,821	1,710	1,599
Gruyere	Lb.	f/	g/ 684	f/	g/ 195
Total Swiss	Lb.	6,734	6,505	1,710	1,794
Other-					
Blue mold (original loaves)	Lb.	i/	j/ 241	i/	j/ 46
Cheddar (original loaves)	Lb.	h/	c/ 3,834	h/	c/ 494
Edam and Gouda	Lb.	f/	g/ 1,183	f/	g/ 138
Provoloni & Provolette	Lb.	7,026	5,113	1,421	1,033
Reggiano or Parmesan	Lb.	2,281	2,938	495	582
Romano or Pecorino	Lb.	14,640	14,415	3,498	4,142
Roquefort	Lb.	2,533	1,879	891	678
Other	Lb.	15,232	13,272	2,629	2,445
Total other than Swiss ..	Lb.	41,712	42,875	8,934	9,558
Total cheese	Lb.	48,446	49,380	10,644	11,352
Milk and cream-					
Whole, skimmed, or buttermilk	Gal.	23	42	5	9
Cream	Gal.	1	7	1	9
Condensed and evaporated-					
In air-tight containers-					
Sweetened	Lb.	155	204	9	11
Unsweetened	Lb.	25	24	3	2
All other	Lb.	230	888	20	33
Total condensed and evaporated	Lb.	400	1,116	32	46
Dried, malted, etc.-					
Whole	Lb.	1,463	3,373	100	266
Skimmed	Lb.	1	12,074	d/	457
Buttermilk	Lb.	0	359	0	17
Cream	Lb.	0	d/	0	d/
Malted milk, compounds, etc.	Lb.	3	4	1	1
Total dried, malted milk compounds, etc....	Lb.	1,467	15,810	101	741
Total dairy products				14,458	14,178

Continued -

AGRICULTURAL AND FOREST PRODUCTS: Imports (for consumption) into
the United States, 1934-35 and 1935-36, cont'd

Commodity imported	Unit	Year ended June 30			
		Quantity		Value	
		1934-35	1935-36 prelim.	1934-35	1935-36 prelim.
<u>COMPETITIVE</u>				1,000	1,000
ANIMALS & ANIMAL PRODUCTS, CONT'D:		Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars
Eggs and egg products:					
Eggs in the shell	Doz.	384	314	70	53
Eggs whole-					
Dried	Lb.	377	437	103	138
Frozen	Lb.	4	0	d/	0
Egg yolks-					
Dried	Lb.	3,116	4,349	300	682
Frozen, etc.	Lb.	1,006	666	86	62
Egg albumen-					
Dried	Lb.	1,140	2,013	498	376
Frozen, etc.	Lb.	0	d/	0	d/
Total eggs & egg products ..				1,057	1,811
Hides & skins, raw (except furs):					
Buffalo hides-					
India water buffalo	Lb.	892	1,556	167	274
Other buffalo	Lb.	683	924	85	116
Total buffalo hides	Lb.	1,575	2,480	252	390
Calf skins-					
Dry and dry salted	Lb.	935	3,610	239	944
Wet salted	Lb.	10,994	12,284	1,675	2,420
Total calf skins	Lb.	11,929	15,894	1,914	3,364
Cattle hides-					
Dry and dry salted	Lb.	411	3,767	37	464
Wet salted	Lb.	86,156	147,083	6,868	13,860
Total cattle hides	Lb.	86,567	150,850	6,905	14,324
Deer and elk skins	Lb.	2,007	2,838	560	958
Goat and kid skins-					
Dry and dry salted	Lb.	53,366	77,038	13,898	21,281
Green or pickled	Lb.	7,348	5,630	960	840
Total goat and kid skins ..	Lb.	60,714	82,668	14,858	22,121
Horse, colt and ass hides-					
Dry and dry salted	Lb.	137	2,253	9	206
Wet salted	Lb.	6,058	12,749	346	854
Total horse, colt, and ass hides	Lb.	6,195	15,002	355	1,060
Kangaroo and wallaby skins	Lb.	856	1,379	516	817
Kip skins-					
Dry and dry salted	Lb.	206	717	29	107
Wet salted	Lb.	4,003	6,961	555	1,024
Total kip skins	Lb.	4,209	7,678	584	1,131

Continued -

AGRICULTURAL AND FOREST PRODUCTS: Imports (for consumption) into
the United States, 1934-35 and 1935-36, cont'd

Commodity imported	Unit	Year ended June 30			
		Quantity		Value	
		1934-35	1935-36 prelim.	1934-35	1935-36 prelim.
		Thousands	Thousands	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
COMPETITIVE					
ANIMALS & ANIMAL PRODUCTS, CONT'D					
<u>Hides and skins, raw, cont'd</u>					
Sheep and lamb skins-					
Pickled skins	Lb.	21,871	27,402	3,094	5,227
Slats, dry, no wool	Lb.	7,066	10,082	1,645	2,163
Woolled, dry and green	Lb.	5,746	10,862	739	1,387
Total sheep & lamb skins ..	Lb.	34,683	48,352	5,472	8,777
Misc. hides & skins, excl., fish, reptile & seal skins ..	Lb.	3,079	e/	1,077	1,346
Total hides and skins	Lb.	211,814		32,499	54,288
<u>Meats and meat products:</u>					
Beef and veal-					
Beef, fresh	Lb.	4,998	6,181	548	414
Veal, fresh	Lb.	40	206	4	17
Beef & veal, pickled, etc....	Lb.	1,177	1,828	89	131
Beef, canned, incl. corned	Lb.	69,489	88,192	4,595	7,813
Total beef and veal	Lb.	75,704	96,407	5,236	8,375
Mutton and lamb-					
Mutton, fresh	Lb.	15	13	2	1
Lamb, fresh	Lb.	15	30	2	4
Total mutton and lamb	Lb.	30	43	4	5
Pork-					
Fresh	Lb.	1,540	8,122	215	1,167
Hams, shoulders and bacon ...	Lb.	1,898	14,947	503	3,872
Pickled, salted and other ...	Lb.	550	2,313	209	617
Total pork	Lb.	3,988	25,382	927	5,656
Poultry-					
Dead, fresh-					
Turkeys	Lb.	364	194	45	27
All other poultry	Lb.	172	242	43	56
Prepared or preserved	Lb.	301	373	194	199
Other meats -					
Fresh	Lb.	533	915	64	115
Canned	Lb.	167	377	39	69
Prepared or preserved	Lb.	d/	0	d/	0
Total meats	Lb.	81,259	123,933	6,552	14,502
Meat extracts	Lb.	312	367	149	163
Sausage casings-					
Sheep, lamb and goat	Lb.	7,698	5,141	9,011	5,261
Other casings	Lb.	8,153	8,207	1,109	1,252
Total sausage casings	Lb.	15,851	13,348	10,120	6,513

Continued -

AGRICULTURAL AND FOREST PRODUCTS: Imports (for consumption) into
the United States, 1934-35 and 1935-36, cont'd

Commodity imported	Unit	Year ended June 30			
		Quantity		Value	
		1934-35	1935-36 prelim.	1934-35 1,000	1935-36 prelim. 1,000
<u>COMPETITIVE</u>		<u>Thousands</u>	<u>Thousands</u>	<u>dollars</u>	<u>dollars</u>
ANIMALS & ANIMAL PRODUCTS, CONT'D					
<u>Oils and fats, animal:</u>					
Lard	Lb.	22	17	2	2
Lard compounds	Lb.	1,267	11,459	76	629
Oleo oil	Lb.	1,542	84	124	8
Oleo stearin	Lb.	5,989	7,036	373	517
Oleomargarine, etc.	Lb.	24	156	2	16
Stearic acid	Lb.	4,294	3,563	328	278
Tallow-					
Edible	Lb.	k/	l/ 3,349	k/	l/ 184
-Inedible -	Lb.	---	c/ 31,130	---	c/ 1,811
Beef	Lb.	186,112	a/ 97,079	8,915	a/ 5,569
Mutton	Lb.	4,026	a/ 1,447	171	a/ 75
Total tallow	Lb.	190,138	133,005	9,086	7,639
Wool grease, inedible	Lb.	4,531	5,883	207	394
Other greases & oils, excl. fish		e/	e/	118	75
Total oils and fats, animal.				10,316	9,458
Total meats, meat products, oils and fats				27,137	30,636
<u>Wool & mohair, unmf'd. (except free in bond) - Actual weight:</u>					
Donskoi, Smyrna, etc. without Merino or English blood-					
In the grease	Lb.	3,282	10,219	423	1,722
Washed, scoured, etc. ..	Lb.	277	1,540	55	305
Other, not finer than 40's-					
Woolen type-					
In the grease	Lb.	5,867	6,452	459	860
Washed, scoured, etc. ..	Lb.	1,141	1,620	188	304
Worsted type-					
In the grease	Lb.	b/	c/ 7,344	b/	c/ 1,113
Washed, scoured, etc. ..	Lb.	b/	c/ 1,745	b/	c/ 367
<u>Hair of the camel-</u>					
In the grease	Lb.	43	386	15	124
Washed, scoured, etc.	Lb.	139	201	43	56
Total Donskoi, Smyrna, etc	Lb.	8,749	29,507	1,183	4,851
<u>Other wools-</u>					
Woolen type (Clothing wool)-					
40's to 44's-					
In the grease	Lb.	117	424	24	78
Washed, scoured, etc.	Lb.	79	168	16	32

Continued -

AGRICULTURAL AND FOREST PRODUCTS: Imports (for consumption) into
the United States, 1934-35 and 1935-36, cont'd

Commodity imported	Unit	Year ended June 30			
		Quantity		Value	
		1934-35	1935-36 prelim.	1934-35 1,000	1935-36 prelim. 1,000
<u>COMPETITIVE</u>					
ANIMALS & ANIMAL PRODUCTS, CONT'D		<u>Thousands</u>	<u>Thousands</u>	<u>dollars</u>	<u>dollars</u>
Wool & mohair, unmf'd. (except free in bond) Actual weight, cont'd					
Other wools, cont'd.					
Woolen type (Clothing, cont'd)					
44's to 56's-					
In the grease	Lb.	594	4,312	132	1,037
Washed, scoured, etc.	Lb.	1,981	1,418	479	351
Finer than 56's-					
In the grease	Lb.	b/	c/ 1,089	b/	c/ 297
Washed, scoured, etc.	Lb.	b/	c/ 159	b/	c/ 58
Total woolen type..	Lb.	2,771	7,570	651	1,853
Worsted type-(Combing wool)-					
40's to 44's-					
In the grease	Lb.	2,556	6,759	379	1,070
Washed, scoured, etc.	Lb.	668	1,123	135	227
44's to 56's-					
In the grease	Lb.	10,517	26,779	2,575	6,448
Washed, scoured, etc.	Lb.	1,123	5,302	292	1,365
Finer than 56's-					
In the grease	Lb.	b/	c/ 20,041	b/	c/ 5,852
Washed, scoured, etc.	Lb.	b/	c/ 622	b/	c/ 218
Total worsted type.	Lb.	14,864	60,626	3,381	15,180
Hair of the Angora goat (Mohair)	Lb.	16	1,353	2	251
Hair of the Cashmere, Alpaca, etc.	Lb.	1,066	2,152	291	612
Wool, carbonized	Lb.	d/	1	d/	d/
Total wool, unmf'd (except free in bond) Actual weight	Lb.	27,466	101,209	5,508	22,747
<u>Miscellaneous animal products:</u>					
Beeswax & other animal wax ..	Lb.	4,331	4,175	834	898
Blood, dried (2,340 lb.)	Ton	6	9	254	379
Blood albumen, dried	Lb.	112	109	32	33
Bones, hoofs and horns, unmf'd.	Lb.	68,643	95,465	510	731
Bristles-					
Crude, not sorted	Lb.	2	1	7	d/
Sorted, bunched, or prepared	Lb.	4,390	5,452	5,513	7,466
Feathers, crude	Lb.	2,929	4,034	1,076	1,445
Gelatin-					
Edible	Lb.	1,498	2,405	811	1,191
Inedible	Lb.	250	216	63	47

Continued -

AGRICULTURAL AND FOREST PRODUCTS: Imports (for consumption) into
the United States, 1934-35 and 1935-36, cont'd

Commodity imported	Unit	Year ended June 30			
		Quantity		Value	
		1934-35	1935-36	1934-35	1935-36
			prelim.		prelim.
<u>COMPETITIVE</u>		Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars
<u>ANIMALS & ANIMAL PRODUCTS, CONT'D:</u>				1,000	1,000
<u>Miscellaneous animal prod..cont'd</u>					
Glue and glue size.....	Lb.	2,035	2,977	190	254
Glue stock, hide cuttings, etc.	Lb.	24,468	31,561	1,156	1,391
Hair, unmanufactured-					
Cattle body hair, ordinary..	Lb.	2,667	5,455	140	341
Horse hair, tails or manes..	Lb.	2,055	3,005	600	1,212
Other animal hair.....	Lb.	2,199	6,723	356	1,059
Tankage (2,240 lb.).....	Ton	17	47	419	1,508
Other misc. animal products m/		e/	e/	73	225
Total animals & animal prod.				100,434	157,166
<u>VEGETABLE PRODUCTS:</u>					
<u>Coffee imported into Puerto Rico</u>	Lb.	981	150	123	17
<u>Fibers, vegetable:</u>					
Cotton, unmd.- (478 lb. bale)					
Raw, except linters-					
Staple under 1-1/8 inches.	Bale	37	80	1,557	3,370
Staple 1-1/8 to 1-3/8 "	Bale	41	28	2,982	2,317
Staple 1-3/8 inches & over	Bale	38	40	3,331	3,578
Total raw, excl. linters.	Bale	116	148	7,870	9,265
Linters.....	Bale	b/	c/ 16	b/	c/ 281
Total cotton, unmd. ...	Bale	116	164	7,870	9,546
Flax, unmd.- (2,240 lb. ton)					
Hackled.....	Ton	1	1	680	976
Other.....	Ton	3	5	1,129	1,896
Hemp, unmd. (2,240 lb.).....	Ton	1	1	165	248
Jute, unmd. (2,240 lb.).....	Ton	43	73	3,081	6,500
Jute butts, unmd. (2,240 lb.)	Ton	6	15	226	623
<u>Fruits and preparations:</u>					
Fresh-					
Apples (50 lb.).....	Bu.	28	5	24	6
Avocados.....	Lb.	5,622	7,530	99	165
Berries, natural or in brine.	Lb.	3,862	3,853	246	246
Cherries, natural, sulphured,					
or in brine.....	Lb.	1,492	---	130	---
Natural.....	Lb.	b/	n/ 1,400	b/	n/ 94
Sulphured or in brine...	Lb.	b/	c/ 145	b/	c/ 14
Citrus-					
Grapefruit.....	Lb.	7,646	3,904	126	67
Lemons.....	Lb.	628	5,989	19	127
Limes.....	Lb.	6,065	9,824	169	274
Oranges.....	Lb.	1,857	3,997	70	152
Grapes.....	Cu. ft.	606	380	687	490
Pineapples.....		e/	e/	737	901
Tamarinds.....		e/	e/	4	3

Continued -

AGRICULTURAL AND FOREST PRODUCTS: Imports (for consumption) into
the United States, 1934-35 and 1935-36, cont'd

Commodity imported	Unit	Year ended June 30			
		Quantity		Value	
		1934-35	1935-36 prelim.	1934-35	1935-36 prelim.
<u>COMPETITIVE</u>				1,000	1,000
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS, CONT'D:		<u>Thousands</u>	<u>Thousands</u>	<u>dollars</u>	<u>dollars</u>
<u>Fruits and preparations, cont'd.</u>					
Dried-					
Currants.....	Lb.	6,824	6,214	411	336
Dates.....	Lb.	53,781	54,057	1,957	1,908
Figs.....	Lb.	5,655	6,381	374	419
Raisins & other dried grapes	Lb.	952	880	92	85
Prepared or preserved-					
Cherries, dried, etc.	Lb.	26	26	5	5
Citron or citron peel-					
Candied or prepared.....	Lb.	1,005	740	115	78
Dried or in brine.....	Lb.	2,649	3,085	177	206
Jellies, jams, etc.....	Lb.	2,314	2,036	284	253
Olives-					
In brine-					
Green or ripe.....	Gal.	4,271	3,162	2,048	1,409
Pitted or stuffed.....	Gal.	2,551	3,280	1,693	2,105
Dried and other.....	Lb.	169	2,465	15	202
Pineapples.....	Lb.	13,482	9,823	724	485
Misc.fruits,natural or prep...		<u>e/</u>	<u>e/</u>	1,073	914
Total fruits & preparations.				11,279	10,944
<u>Grains and grain products:</u>					
Grains-					
Barley (48 lb.).....	Bu.	10,978	648	8,367	428
Buckwheat.....	Lb.	853	1,152	11	10
Corn (56 lb.).....	Bu.	20,427	31,284	10,703	13,117
Oats (32 lb.).....	Bu.	15,614	98	4,557	39
Rice-					
Cleaned or milled.....	Lb.	29,530	11,587	818	311
Paddy, uncleaned or brown	Lb.	6,497	3,654	154	114
Patna.....	Lb.	3,252	4,898	113	166
Rye (56 lb.).....	Bu.	11,230	2,245	5,871	1,067
Wheat- (60 lb.).....					
Dutiable at 42¢ per bu. ..	Bu.	5,906	19,264	5,732	14,804
Dutiable at 10% ad val....					
(Unfit for human			<u>9,205</u>		<u>5,843</u>
consumption).....	Bu.	8,146	15,255	5,729	12,538
Milled in bond for export-					
To Cuba.....	Bu.	3,772	4,123	3,063	3,604
To other countries.....	Bu.	7,292	7,855	5,634	6,436
Total wheat grain.....	Bu.	25,116	46,497	20,158	37,382
Total grains.....	Bu.			50,752	52,634

Continued -

AGRICULTURAL AND FOREST PRODUCTS: Imports (for consumption) into
the United States, 1934-35 and 1935-36, cont'd

Commodity imported	Unit	Year ended June 30			
		Quantity		Value	
		1934-35	1935-36 prelim.	1934-35	1935-36 prelim.
<u>COMPETITIVE</u>		Thousands	Thousands	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
<u>VEGETABLE PRODUCTS, CONT'D:</u>					
<u>Grains & Grain products, cont'd:</u>					
<u>Meals and flour-</u>					
Oatmeal, rolled oats, etc...	Lb.	561	230	126	18
Rice flour, meal, etc.	Lb.	42,134	38,328	555	633
Wheat flour	Bbl.	4	35	19	126
Total grains and flour				51,352	53,411
<u>Miscellaneous grain products-</u>					
Barley malt	Lb.	271,318	270,389	7,854	6,626
Biscuits, wafers, cakes, etc...		e/	e/	286	291
Bread, yeast-leavened.....	Lb.	2,849	4,138	248	316
Macaroni, vermicelli, etc. ..	Lb.	1,360	1,368	114	116
Other grain products		e/	e/	289	223
Total misc. grain products				8,791	7,572
<u>Feeds and fodders-</u>					
Beet pulp, dried (2,240 lb.)	Ton	21	24	521	540
Bran, shorts & other by-					
product feeds of wheat-					
Of direct import.(2240 lb)	Ton	252	190	5,414	3,538
Withdrawn bonded mills "	Ton	70	82	1,565	1,357
By-product feeds, ex. wheat "	Ton	10	10	269	222
Grain hulls	Lb.	36,528	16,888	228	54
Hay(2,000 lb.)	Ton	88	5	861	42
Malt sprouts & brewers'					
grains (2,240 lb.)	Ton	2	1	39	17
Mixed feeds(2,240 lb.)	Ton	9	6	202	121
<u>Oilcake and oil-cake meal-</u>					
Bean (Soy)	Lb.	139,081	36,553	1,430	399
<u>Coconut or copra-</u>					
Product of the P.I.	Lb.	90,648	114,567	633	883
Other coconut or copra...	Lb.	2,823	67	17	1
Cottonseed	Lb.	101,155	6,309	1,141	55
Linseed	Lb.	23,249	20,222	230	154
Other oilcake and meal.....	Lb.	9,774	3,907	94	35
Total oilcake and meal...		366,730	181,625	3,745	1,527
<u>Screenings, scalplings, chaff-</u>					
Of flaxseed	Lb.	10,911	8,632	33	25
Other than flaxseed					
(2,240 lb.)	Ton	96	61	1,492	351
Straw (2,000 lb.)	Ton	59	7	244	36
Total feeds & fodders o/				14,613	7,830
<u>Hops, hop extract, and lupulin:</u>					
Hops	Lb.	5,528	5,935	2,997	2,079
Hop extract and lupulin	Lb.	b/	c/ 16	b/	c/ 28

Continued -

AGRICULTURAL AND FOREST PRODUCTS: Imports (for consumption) into
the United States, 1934-35 and 1935-36, cont'd

Commodity imported	Unit	Year ended June 30			
		Quantity		Value	
		1934-35	1935-36 prelim.	1934-35	1935-36 prelim.
<u>COMPETITIVE</u>				1,000	1,000
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS, CONT'D:		Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars
<u>Nuts:</u>					
Almonds-					
Shelled	Lb.	2,986	9,937	662	2,042
Unshelled	Lb.	4	2,731	d/	194
Brazil or cream nuts-					
Shelled	Lb.	7,993	10,149	973	1,319
Unshelled	Lb.	16,920	23,385	756	976
Cashew	Lb.	17,945	21,166	2,827	3,600
Chestnuts, incl. marrons	Lb.	14,844	16,000	571	684
Cocanuts in the shell.....	Nc.	58,735	47,116	898	731
Cocanut meat, desiccated, etc.-					
Product of the P.I.	Lb.	63,271	74,764	2,977	3,882
Other	Lb.	1,265	814	43	37
Filberts-					
Shelled	Lb.	2,094	2,040	361	365
Unshelled	Lb.	2,438	3,457	174	300
Peanuts-					
Product of the P.I.	Lb.	1	a/ 1	d/	a/d/
Shelled	Lb.	21	42	2	4
Unshelled	Lb.	333	250	7	7
Pecans	Lb.	377	79	85	14
Pignolia	Lb.	340	358	86	78
Pistachio	Lb.	2,217	3,538	574	817
Walnuts-					
Shelled	Lb.	5,632	4,160	898	641
Unshelled	Lb.	30	315	3	22
Other nuts & nut preparations..	Lb.	1,325	1,091	306	280
Total nuts & nut prep.				12,203	15,993
<u>Oilseeds:</u>					
Babassu nuts & kernels	Lb.	b/	c/40,029	b/	c/1,193
Castor beans	Lb.	79,553	142,682	1,567	3,127
Copra	Lb.	327,269	464,252	5,541	9,774
Flaxseed (56 lb.)	Bu.	15,332	15,388	14,730	14,588
Hempseed	Lb.	65,235	110,929	799	1,386
Kapok seed	Lb.	26,686	2,518	255	32
Palm nuts & palm nut kernels...	Lb.	43,084	15,193	568	286
Perilla seed	Lb.	2,875	2,458	61	64
Poppy seed	Lb.	8,505	6,570	446	327
Rapeseed	Lb.	28,390	24,322	621	615
Sesame seed	Lb.	146,408	118,083	3,401	3,029
Other oilseeds	Lb.	5,824	11,862	138	343
Total oilseeds				28,127	34,764

Continued -

AGRICULTURAL AND FOREST PRODUCTS: Imports (for consumption) into
the United States, 1934-35 and 1935-36, cont'd

Commodity imported	Unit	Year ended June 30			
		Quantity		Value	
		1934-35	1935-36 prelim.	1934-35	1935-36 prelim.
<u>COMPETITIVE</u>				1,000	1,000
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS, CONT'D:		Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars
<u>Oils:</u>					
Expressed-					
Carnauba wax	Lb.	9,038	11,477	2,141	3,927
Castor oil	Lb.	434	147	27	10
Cocoa butter	Lb.	8	14	2	3
Coconut oil-					
Product of the P.I.	Lb.	300,749	348,561	8,487	12,935
Other	Lb.	10	10	1	1
Corn oil	Lb.	20,296	29,089	1,072	1,820
Cottonseed oil	Lb.	113,354	145,910	5,567	8,533
Hempseed oil	Lb.	533	220	25	12
Kapok seed oil	Lb.	b/	c/10,740	b/	c/ 630
Linseed oil	Lb.	3,086	1,161	119	47
Olive oil, edible-					
In packages weighing					
less than 40 lbs.	Lb.	26,723	25,480	3,572	3,361
Other	Lb.	35,839	42,765	4,290	4,946
Olive oil, inedible-					
Sulphured or foots	Lb.	34,637	24,098	2,005	1,499
Other	Lb.	17,954	12,445	1,504	1,135
Palm oil	Lb.	193,412	326,719	4,635	11,150
Palm kernel oil-					
Edible	Lb.	6,134	6,250	207	272
Inedible	Lb.	26,798	29,145	898	1,164
Peanut oil	Lb.	59,928	66,049	2,411	3,330
Perilla oil	Lb.	42,002	113,766	2,598	6,619
Rapeseed oil-					
For mechanical use	Gal.	3,188	2,544	1,010	970
Other	Gal.	1,577	7,364	536	2,993
Sesame oil-					
Edible	Lb.	300	207	25	19
Inedible	Lb.	11	0	1	0
Soybean oil	Lb.	11,344	11,284	466	533
Sunflower seed oil-					
Edible	Lb.	24,927	23,682	1,937	1,580
Inedible	Lb.	215	523	11	33
Tung oil	Lb.	112,372	149,893	8,197	19,228
Vegetable tallow	Lb.	124	2,828	6	130
Vegetable wax	Lb.	3,399	5,948	238	572
Other oils & fats, exp.-					
Edible	Lb.	9,280	1,582	373	83
Inedible	Lb.	18,383	35,348	1,182	2,294
Total oils & fats, exp.				53,543	89,829

Continued -

AGRICULTURAL AND FOREST PRODUCTS: Imports (for consumption) into
the United States, 1934-35 and 1935-36, cont'd

Commodity imported	Unit	Year ended June 30			
		Quantity		Value	
		1934-35	1935-36 prelim.	1934-35	1935-36 prelim.
		Thousands	Thousands	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
<u>COMPETITIVE</u>					
<u>VEGETABLE PRODUCTS, CONT'D:</u>					
<u>Oils, cont'd:</u>					
Essential and distilled-					
Eucalyptus	Lb.	345	367	73	72
Grapefruit (incl. terpeneless)	Lb.	0	0	0	0
Lemon, " "	Lb.	135	128	102	143
Orange, " "	Lb.	151	169	168	179
Peppermint	Lb.	d/	1	1	6
Total vegetable oils				53,887	90,229
<u>Seeds, except oilseeds:</u>					
Forage crop seeds-					
Alfalfa	Lb.	83	85	17	11
Clover-					
Alsike	Lb.	1	33	d/	5
Crimson	Lb.	257	2,116	23	109
Red	Lb.	1	10	d/	1
Other clover	Lb.	1,168	2,286	152	209
Grass	Lb.	37,877	6,656	1,947	556
Vetch	Lb.	404	1,340	20	79
Garden and field seeds-					
Cabbage	Lb.	212	280	92	107
Canary	Lb.	19,519	18,310	472	596
Onion	Lb.	219	249	196	188
Spinach	Lb.	2,785	3,188	313	288
Sugar beet	Lb.	11,339	13,106	2,244	1,719
Turnip	Lb.	1,190	981	129	86
Other garden and field seeds	Lb.	2,236	2,133	577	589
Seeds for the Dept. of Agri. .		e/	e/	1	8
Total seeds, ex. oilseeds ..				6,183	4,551
<u>Spices:</u>					
Capsicum, or red or cayenne peppers, incl. chilli-					
Ground	Lb.	d/	1	d/	d/
Unground	Lb.	1,751	1,407	137	93
Celery seed	Lb.	858	1,675	301	198
Mustard-					
Ground or prepared	Lb.	1,047	1,079	609	643
Unground	Lb.	10,687	7,901	469	358
Paprika	Lb.	6,344	7,205	867	844
<u>Starch:</u>					
Potato	Lb.	10,750	8,205	224	159
Other starch	Lb.	762	612	30	23
Total starch	Lb.	11,512	8,817	254	182

Continued -

AGRICULTURAL AND FOREST PRODUCTS: Imports (for consumption) into
the United States, 1934-35 and 1935-36, cont'd

Commodity imported	Unit	Year ended June 30			
		Quantity		Value	
		1934-35	1935-36 prelim.	1934-35	1935-36 prelim.
<u>COMPETITIVE</u>		Thousands	Thousands	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
<u>VEGETABLE PRODUCTS, CONT'D:</u>					
<u>Sugar, molasses and sirups:</u>					
Beet sugar (2,000 lb.)	Ton	d/	2	12	48
Cane sugar (2,000 lb.)-					
Product of the P.I.	Ton	592	842	32,347	51,397
Cuba	Ton	2,736	2,322	90,809	107,915
Other countries	Ton	39	51	710	1,147
Total sugar	Ton	3,367	3,217	124,378	160,507
Dextrose, lactose, honey, etc.	Lb.	139	100	16	13
Maple sugar and maple sirup ..	Lb.	4,910	4,390	583	681
<u>Molasses-</u>					
Edible	Gal.	8,736	14,041	1,118	1,716
Not for human consumption-					
Product of the P.I.	Gal.	4,285	0	95	0
Other	Gal.	238,019	195,175	9,847	9,683
Total sugar, molasses and sirups				136,037	172,600
<u>Tobacco, unmanufactured:</u>					
<u>Leaf-</u>					
Cigar leaf (filler)-					
Stemmed	Lb.	6,465	9,285	4,313	6,361
Unstemmed	Lb.	4,192	5,235	1,977	2,577
Cigarette leaf, unstemmed ..	Lb.	38,638	43,539	12,364	13,421
Leaf for cigar wrappers	Lb.	2,021	1,890	4,252	4,214
Total leaf	Lb.	51,316	59,949	22,906	26,573
Product of the P.I.	Lb.	2,170	2,370	215	213
Scrap	Lb.	2,376	3,422	792	985
Stems, not cut, etc.	Lb.	1,908	2,154	68	75
Total tobacco, unmf'd.	Lb.	58,270	67,895	23,981	27,846
<u>Vegetables and preparations:</u>					
<u>Fresh and dried-</u>					
<u>Beans-</u>					
Green, unripe or in brine	Lb.	4,441	6,618	129	187
Dried	Lb.	34,814	15,027	788	402
<u>Chickpeas or garbanzos-</u>					
Green, unripe & split	Lb.	6	1	d/	d/
Dried	Lb.	12,121	10,397	395	352
<u>Cowpeas-</u>					
Blackeye, dried	Lb.	d/	88	d/	1
Other	Lb.	0	1	0	d/
Cucumbers	Lb.	2,294	2,459	47	49
Eggplant	Lb.	5,164	8,235	107	169

Continued -

**AGRICULTURAL AND FOREST PRODUCTS: Imports (for consumption) into
the United States, 1934-35 and 1935-36, cont'd**

Commodity imported	Unit	Year ended June 30			
		Quantity		Value	
		1934-35	1935-36 prelim.	1934-35	1935-36 prelim.
<u>COMPETITIVE</u>					
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS, CONT'D:		Thousands	Thousands	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
Vegetables and preparations, cont'd:					
Fresh and dried, cont'd-					
Endive	Lb.	p/ 73	1,270	p/ 7	109
Garlic	Lb.	5,385	6,705	242	303
Lentils and lupines	Lb.	8,836	11,604	345	486
Mushrooms, fresh and dried ..	Lb.	523	521	287	305
Okra	Lb.	q/ 1,268	1,747	q/ 53	69
Onions	Lb.	14,392	4,114	325	86
Peas (except cow. & chick.)-					
Green	Lb.	4,205	3,065	208	148
Dried	Lb.	7,478	3,501	332	129
Split	Lb.	478	81	14	2
Peppers	Lb.	7,653	10,731	200	282
Potatoes, white or Irish-					
Certified seed	Lb.	7,146	27,168	56	361
Other potatoes, white	Lb.	24,783	24,672	313	430
Tomatoes, natural state	Lb.	77,160	82,504	1,880	1,996
Truffles	Lb.	15	11	36	30
Turnips & rutabagas	Lb.	91,726	116,975	548	670
Other vegetables, fresh		e/	e/	377	345
Canned-					
Mushrooms	Lb.	777	462	235	146
Peas	Lb.	1,056	337	89	28
Tomatoes	Lb.	76,286	64,985	2,865	2,619
Other vegetables, canned	Lb.	237	293	13	17
Prepared or preserved-					
Pickled vegetables	Lb.	2,583	3,180	166	204
Pimientos, in brine, oil, etc.	Lb.	1,585	732	167	67
Sauces	Lb.	12,110	10,851	431	418
Tomato paste and sauce	Lb.	12,233	8,525	926	866
Other vegetables, prep or pres.	Lb.	7,037	7,454	526	565
Bean cake, miso, etc.	Lb.	1,306	1,085	58	51
Farinaceous substances-					
Arrowroot starch, flour, etc.	Lb.	4,020	4,662	239	274
Sago & arrowroot, crude	Lb.	223	1,137	4	16
Sago flour	Lb.	18,740	27,706	207	360
Tapioca-.....					
Crude and cassava	Lb.	2,785	3,963	32	57
Ground or prepared	Lb.	180,155	218,371	3,437	4,647
Other vegetable substances		e/	e/	1,281	1,358
Total vegetables & prep.				17,365	18,604

Continued -

AGRICULTURAL AND FOREST PRODUCTS: Imports (for consumption) into
the United States, 1934-35 and 1935-36, cont'd

Commodity imported	Unit	Year ended June 30			
		Quantity		Value	
		1934-35	1935-36 prelim.	1934-35	1935-36 prelim.
<u>COMPETITIVE</u>				1,000	1,000
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS, CONT'D:		Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars
<u>Miscellaneous vegetable products:</u>					
Argols, tartar & wine lees....	Lb.	14,307	18,525	828	1,010
Wines-					
Champagne & other sparkling	Gal.	289	282	2,173	2,132
Still wines	Gal.	2,443	2,527	6,962	6,584
Other beverages & fruit juices		e/	e/	1,124	1,567
Citrus fruit juices, unfit for beverage purposes	Lb.	120	229	4	9
Flavoring extracts	Lb.	175	83	139	106
Broomcorn (2,000 lb.)	Ton	5	d/	509	30
<u>Drugs, herbs, etc.-</u>					
Belladonna	Lb.	182	232	23	23
Ginseng	Lb.	18	25	36	43
Stramonium	Lb.	381	283	32	19
<u>Nursery and greenhouse stock-</u>					
Bulbs, roots, and corms-					
Hyacinth	No.	13,608	14,607	614	626
Lily	No.	18,307	21,423	483	530
Lily of the valley	No.	11,601	8,216	243	270
Narcissus	No.	919	247	40	11
Tulip	No.	71,004	75,184	1,197	1,248
Crocus and other	No.	15,252	16,002	123	121
Flowers, cut		e/	e/	44	65
Trees, plant cuttings, etc.-					
Fruit stock	No.	2	4	d/	d/
Rose stock and plants ...	No.	6,436	7,022	103	120
Other trees, plants, etc.	No.	525	858	41	94
Total nursery and greenhouse stock				2,888	3,085
Palm leaf, natural	Lb.	20	31	2	2
Rice straw and fiber	Lb.	1,954	781	51	16
Vegetable glue	Lb.	2	0	d/	0
Wafers, inedible		e/	e/	20	16
Total vegetable products r/				397,517	483,217
Total animals and animal products				100,434	157,166
Total competitive agricultural products r/				497,951	640,383

Continued -

AGRICULTURAL AND FOREST PRODUCTS: Imports (for consumption) into
the United States, 1934-35 and 1935-36, cont'd

Commodity imported	Unit	Year ended June 30			
		Quantity		Value	
		1934-35	1935-36 prelim.	1934-35	1935-36 prelim.
NON-COMPETITIVE		Thousands	Thousands	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
ANIMAL PRODUCTS:					
<u>Silk, unmanufactured:</u>					
Silk, raw	Lb.	60,990	61,145	74,572	99,558
Cocoons	Lb.	114	0	44	0
Total silk, unmanufactured ..	Lb.	61,104	61,145	74,616	99,558
<u>Wool, unmf.(free in bond for use in carpets, etc.)-Actual weight:</u>					
Donskoi, Smyrna, etc. without Merino or English blood-					
In the grease	Lb.	62,401	86,967	6,944	11,793
Washed, scoured, etc.	Lb.	31,547	54,645	4,863	9,569
Other not finer than 40's-					
Woolen type-					
In the grease	Lb.	1,092	1,561	109	191
Washed, scoured, etc.	Lb.	182	258	24	39
Worsted type-					
In the grease	Lb.	b/	c/ 2,022	b/	c/ 260
Washed, scoured, etc.	Lb.	b/	c/ 627	b/	c/ 122
Hair of the camel-					
In the grease	Lb.	82	83	10	12
Washed, scoured, etc.	Lb.	18	15	3	2
Total wool, unmf.(free in bond, etc.)-Actual weight	Lb.	95,322	146,178	11,958	21,988
Total animal products				86,574	121,546
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS:					
<u>Chocolate and cocoa:</u>					
Chocolate, prepared	Lb.	277	377	59	83
Cocoa, prepared	Lb.	3,155	2,946	325	346
Cocoa or cacao beans	Lb.	539,076	570,957	24,384	26,142
Coffee (except into Puerto Rico)	Lb.	1,551,046	1,852,988	135,168	135,946
<u>Fibers, vegetable: (2,240 lb.)</u>					
Crin vegetal	Ton	4	6	150	183
Istle or tampico	Ton	6	7	396	518
Kapok	Ton	11	12	2,157	2,635
Manila or abaca	Ton	40	48	2,705	5,724
New Zealand fiber	Ton	0	0	0	0
Sisal and henequen	Ton	74	151	5,243	12,719
Other vegetable fibers (excl. flax, hemp and jute)	Ton	6	9	474	623
Total vegetable fibers	Ton	141	233	11,125	22,402

Continued -

AGRICULTURAL AND FOREST PRODUCTS: Imports (for consumption) into
the United States, 1934-35 and 1935-36, cont'd

Commodity imported	Unit	Year ended June 30			
		Quantity		Value	
		1934-35	1935-36 prelim.	1934-35	1935-36 prelim.
<u>NON-COMPETITIVE</u>				1,000	1,000
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS, CONT'D:		Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars
<u>Fruits and preparations:</u>					
Bananas.....	Bunch	51,987	54,684	26,593	27,412
Plantains.....		e/	e/	166	162
Ginger root, candied or otherwise preserved.....	Lb.	1,050	1,131	84	83
<u>Oils, essential and distilled:</u>					
Attar of roses (otto).....	Oz.	31	29	232	227
Bergamot.....	Lb.	86	112	110	163
Cassia and cinnamon.....	Lb.	428	468	301	336
Citronella and lemon grass.	Lb.	2,337	1,843	694	494
Geranium.....	Lb.	139	118	653	537
Lavendar and spike lavendar.	Lb.	261	228	683	569
Line.....	Lb.	46	59	232	291
Sandalwood.....	Lb.	1	3	3	11
Other essential and distilled (excl. lemon, orange, grapefruit eucalyptus & peppermint)	Lb.	2,298	2,391	1,224	1,339
Total essential and distilled oils....				4,132	3,967
<u>Rubber and similar gums</u>					
Gutta balata.....	Lb.	1,716	1,257	260	187
Gutta percha.....	Lb.	4,252	3,334	566	534
Gutta siak.....	Lb.	0	144	0	14
Jelutong or pontianak.....	Lb.	9,686	15,407	717	1,444
Rubber, crude-					
Milk of, or latex.....	Lb.	e/	c/ 21,355	s/	c/ 2,969
Guayule.....	Lb.	563	1,745	48	147
Other crude rubber.....	Lb.	965,339	991,254	112,874	122,805
Total rubber, crude....	Lb.	965,952	1,014,354	113,922	125,921
Total rubber & similar gums	Lb.	981,606	1,034,496	114,465	128,100
<u>Spices:</u>					
Allspice (Pimento) unground..	Lb.	2,272	4,278	87	370
Caraway seed.....	Lb.	5,522	6,314	357	449
Cardamom seed.....	Lb.	134	252	75	143
Cassia and cassia vera.....	Lb.	9,028	11,103	689	822
Cinnamon & chips of, unground.	Lb.	867	797	88	98
Cloves, unground.....	Lb.	5,145	3,308	499	387
Ginger root unground, not prep.	Lb.	3,175	3,443	254	301
Mace, unground.....	Lb.	723	733	266	310
Nutmegs, unground.....	Lb.	4,058	4,144	439	453

Continued -

AGRICULTURAL AND FOREST PRODUCTS: Imports (for consumption) into
the United States, 1934-35 and 1935-36, cont'd

Commodity Imported	Unit	Year ended June 30			
		Quantity		Value	
		1934-35	1935-36 prelim.	1934-35	1935-36 prelim.
<u>NON-COMPETITIVE</u>				1,000	1,000
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS, CONT'D:		Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars
Spices, cont'd:					
Pepper, unground-					
Black	Lb.	28,573	36,886	2,492	1,856
White	Lb.	3,952	4,181	341	465
Tonka beans	Lb.	647	567	745	634
Vanilla beans	Lb.	916	998	1,430	1,596
Misc. spices (excl. paprika, celery seed, capsicum & mustard)	Lb.	5,969	6,259	292	320
Total spices	Lb.	70,981	83,263	8,554	8,204
Tea	Lb.	83,572	83,916	17,172	17,323
Misc. vegetable products:					
Brazilian or pichurim beans ...	Lb.	d/	0	d/	0
Broomroot	Lb.	30	63	3	9
Locust or carob beans	Lb.	767	1,499	17	18
Tea, impure waste, etc	Lb.	3,451	4,915	64	100
Yerba maté (Paraguay tea)	Lb.	516	219	38	14
Vegetable ivory or tagua nuts..	Lb.	10,186	12,534	137	174
Drugs, herbs, etc. -					
Cinchona bark or other from which quinine may be extracted	Lb.	1,767	1,853	704	710
Licorice extract	Lb.	575	727	92	119
Licorice root	Lb.	56,224	48,631	1,057	924
Opium crude 8.5 percent or more of morphia	Lb.	117	122	557	536
Psyllium seed	Lb.	1,483	2,743	91	162
Pyrethrum or insecticide flowers	Lb.	11,219	17,725	2,113	1,817
Senna	Lb.	1,366	2,105	77	106
Other drugs, herbs, etc. (excl. belladonna, ginseng and stramonium)	Lb.	19,743	25,270	2,143	3,161
Total drugs, herbs, etc.	Lb.	92,494	99,174	6,834	7,535
Total vegetable products				349,320	378,020
Total animal products				86,573	121,546
TOTAL NON-COMPETITIVE					
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS				435,893	499,566
TOTAL COMPETITIVE					
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS <u>r</u> /.....				497,951	640,383
TOTAL AGRICULTURAL IMPORTS <u>r</u> /.....				933,844	1,139,949

Continued -

AGRICULTURAL AND FOREST PRODUCTS: Imports (for consumption) into
the United States, 1934-35 and 1935-36, cont'd

Commodity imported	Unit	Year ended June 30			
		Quantity		Value	
		1934-35	1935-36 prelim.	1934-35	1935-36 prelim.
		Thousands	Thousands	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
FOREST PRODUCTS:					
<u>Dyeing and tanning materials:</u>					
Extracts for dyeing, coloring, etc.	Lb.	492	729	68	95
Extracts for tanning-					
Mangrove	Lb.	12,306	16,234	297	366
Quebracho	Lb.	111,962	115,897	2,768	3,445
Other extracts for tanning .	Lb.	13,130	10,386	409	329
Gambier or terra-japonica	Lb.	3,580	3,751	227	250
Logwood (2,240 lb.)	Ton	10	15	141	203
Myrobalans fruit (2,240 lb.) .	Ton	11	16	176	229
Nutgalls and gallnuts	Lb.	2,542	2,492	218	184
Quebracho wood (2,240 lb.) ...	Ton	26	24	328	549
Sumac (2,240 lb.)	Ton	2	2	81	94
Valonia	Lb.	23,005	12,567	314	206
Wattle bark	Lb.	11,386	24,603	127	289
Other crude, dyeing, etc.	Lb.	15,375	14,045	276	267
Total dyeing and tanning materials				5,430	6,506
<u>Gums, resins and balsams:</u>					
Balsams, crude	Lb.	310	398	111	118
Camphor-					
Natural-					
Crude	Lb.	2,155	2,013	571	545
Refined	Lb.	1,261	966	508	421
Synthetic	Lb.	850	1,457	331	473
Chicle, crude	Lb.	5,663	9,726	1,261	2,406
Gums and resins -					
Arabic or Senegal	Lb.	7,975	7,145	536	575
Kadaya (karaya) and talka ..	Lb.	4,036	5,179	365	433
Tragacanth	Lb.	2,290	1,885	467	490
Other gums and resins		e/	e/	338	414
Tar, pitch and turpentine		e/	e/	191	265
Varnish gums and resins-					
Damar	Lb.	12,229	15,170	702	845
Kauri	Lb.	1,023	1,359	113	147
Lac, crude, seed, button, etc.	Lb.	7,232	10,500	1,076	1,005
Shellac-					
Bleached	Lb.	323	335	78	59
Unbleached	Lb.	12,106	19,055	2,020	2,321
Other varnish gums, etc.	Lb.	14,798	22,113	795	1,134
Total gums, resins and balsams				9,463	11,651

AGRICULTURAL AND FOREST PRODUCTS: Imports (for consumption) into
the United States, 1934-35 and 1935-36, cont'd

Commodity imported	Unit	Year ended June 30			
		Quantity		Value	
		1934-35	1935-36 prelim.	1934-35	1935-36 prelim.
FOREST PRODUCTS, CONT'D:				1,000	1,000
Wood, unmanufactured:		Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars
Logs and round or hewn timber-					
Cedar	M.ft.	23	21	192	230
Fir, spruce or w. hemlock-					
Logs	M.ft.	28	84	277	810
Rounded, hewn or squared..	M.ft.	b/	d/c/	b/	c/
Teak	M.ft.	d/	a/d/	18	a/
Other, except cabinet woods		e/	e/	90	233
Cabinet woods, in the log-					
Cedar, Spanish	M.ft.	1	1	73	80
Mahogany	M.ft.	11	17	740	1,316
Other cabinet woods	M.ft.	5	8	447	824
Other wood, unmf.-					
Brier, ivy, or laurel root.	No.	e/	29,444	383	643
Poles, telegraph, trolley, etc	No.	207	240	532	628
Railroad ties	No.	335	283	187	198
Rattan	Lb.	6,356	7,820	317	426
Other wood, unmf.		e/	e/	1,164	1,143
Sawmill products:					
Boards, planks, deals, etc.-					
Hardwoods	M.ft.	21	36	922	1,363
Softwoods-					
Fir, etc. (mixed shipments)	M.ft.	0	17	0	213
Fir	M.ft.	14	102	322	1,778
Hemlock	M.ft.	d/	35	9	462
Larch	M.ft.	d/	d/	d/	5
Pine	M.ft.	89	89	2,102	2,233
Spruce	M.ft.	143	264	3,438	6,270
Other	M.ft.	10	21	569	996
Cabinet woods-					
Sawed, incl. flooring ...	M.ft.	24	15	1,038	617
Sawed, planed, tongued, etc.	M.ft.	c/	22	c/	110
Laths	M.	188	266	464	728
Pickets and pailings		e/	e/	119	153
Shingles	Square	1,725	2,717	4,347	7,474
Pulpwoods:					
Peeled-					
Spruce	Cord	737	751	5,857	6,149
Other	Cord	165	172	877	883
Rossed-					
Spruce	Cord	3	12	22	146
Other	Cord	d/	0	d/	0

Continued -

AGRICULTURAL AND FOREST PRODUCTS: Imports (for consumption) into
the United States, 1934-35 and 1935-36, cont'd

Commodity imported	Unit	Year ended June 30			
		Quantity		Value	
		1934-35	1935-36 prelim.	1934-35	1935-36 prelim.
FOREST PRODUCTS, CONT'D:				1,000	1,000
Pulpwoods, cont'd:		Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars
Rough-					
Spruce	Cord	159	92	1,208	674
Other	Cord	13	43	74	241
Veneers and plywoods-	Sq.ft.	5,413	4,923	80	145
Total wood				25,778	37,987
Misc. forest products:					
Cork wood or bark, unmd. ...	Lb.	71,533	67,748	1,683	2,163
Osier or willow for baskets .	Lb.	142	164	5	6
Wood pulp- (2,000 lb.)					
Chemical-					
Sulphate-					
Bleached	Ton	65	99	3,961	5,713
Unbleached	Ton	495	597	14,648	18,372
Sulphite-					
Bleached	Ton	384	493	19,429	24,545
Unbleached	Ton	658	746	22,356	25,459
Soda pulp	Ton	9	11	373	486
Mechanically ground-					
Bleached	Ton	12	21	228	351
Unbleached	Ton	179	183	3,095	3,198
TOTAL SPECIFIED FOREST PRODUCTS				106,449	136,437
AGRICULTURAL-					
Competitive products <u>r</u> /				497,951	640,383
Non-competitive products				435,893	499,566
TOTAL AGRICULTURAL IMPORTS <u>r</u> / .				933,844	1,139,949
TOTAL IMPORTS, ALL COMMODITIES				1,789,155	2,206,788

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce and United States Tariff Commission. a/ July 1 to December 31. b/ Not separately classified. c/ January 1 to June 30. d/ Less than 500. e/ Reported in value only. f/ Included with "other cheese" prior to February 1, 1936. g/ February 1 to June 30. h/ Included with "other cheese" prior to January 1, 1936. i/ Included with "other cheese" prior to June 15, 1936. j/ June 15 to June 30. k/ Included with "inedible tallow" prior to April 1, 1936. l/ April 1 to June 30. m/ Includes albumen, integuments, marrow, and rennet. n/ Includes cherries sulphured or in brine prior to January 1, 1936. o/ Excludes barley, corn, oats, and wheat, unfit for human consumption. p/ May 1 to June 30. q/ September 1 to June 30. r/ Excludes distilled liquors. s/ Included with "other crude rubber" prior to January 1, 1936.

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